circumstance very much for his own sake.

[From the London Observer, Nov. 5.]

It is understood (according to the Geserver of yesterday) that a communication has been made by the Secretary of State to the Judges who presided at the trial, with reference to the case, as to their opinion of the verdet. It is customery in all cases of capital conviction for such an application to be made, and it is said that both the Lord 'bief Baron and Mr. Baron Martin, in reply, stated that they considered the evidence eatirely conclusive, and that they saw no reason to doubt the propriety of the verdict.

London, Nov. 10, 1864. Consols close at 90 ¼ a 80 ½ for money. The Bank ingland to-day reduced its minimum rate of discount

Consols close at 90% a 91% for more, Nov. 11, 1864.
Entition in the Bank of England increased £334,000.
American Spocks.—Illinois Central, 51% a 52% discount; Erie, 59 a 41.

The Manchester market is firmer, with an advancing

Breadstum.—The market is steady and firmer. Corn

Provisions .- The market is quiet and steady. Lard is

the jast. He persists that he is not Captain Bell, and even says that there are persons in Toronto who can prove who and what he is. If such is the case he will have an op-portunity this moreing of clearing himself of the charge preferred against him.

Captain Bell, the Lake Frie pirate, was before the Court to day. There was some defect in the warrants;

but he is still in custody, and the case will proceed to-

Rigoletto was given last night, with its original cast, with one exception—Signor Lorini sang the part of Rigoletto. It is not an easy task to take a part requiring so

much study, at a few moment's notice, and yet give satisfaction. Nevertheless, this was accomplished by

Signor Lorini. Madame Van Zandt fully maintained the

good opinion which she has twice before earned in the role of Gilda. Familiarity with the stage has brought an

ase and confidence which enable her to give a full development to that cultivation of voice and excellent method which at first were somewhat lost in the nervous-

cal and exacting as now frequents the Academy. She

tet in the third act was delightfully given, and was

very positively encored. Massimiliani sang with more

referred to. The new opera Den Sebastiano, is now fully

Explosion in a Powder Mill near Se w

At seven o'clock this morning the packing house con

sected with Smith & Rand's powder mills, three and s

naif miles west of Newburg, was blown up. A Mr. Smith,

one of the workmen, who had entered the building three

or five minutes before the explosion, was the only person

der. Nothing is known as to the cause of the explosion

Nearly all the buildings in this city were shaken to-day

by an explosion. A despatch from Fishkill states that

the powder mill five or six miles back of Newburg was

Forgery at Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1864.
A check for three thousand dollars on the Lockhaven

Bank, purporting to be endersed by Ludwig, Kneedler &

the party a check on the Commonwealth Bank for two thousand nine hundred and eighty eight dollars, payable

to the order of Ludwig, Kneedler & Co. The check on

the Lockhaven Bank proves to be a forgery; but the

forger was disappointed in getting Drexel & Co.'s check

TONONTO, C. W., Nov. 22, 1864

EUROPE.

The Moravian at Portland and Borussia at New York.

FIVE DAYS LATER NEWS

Lord Palmerston's Speech on Peace and a Friendly Settlement in America.

The Seizure of the Florida in an English Point of View.

American Privateering "Extinguished" if Mr. Lincoln Sustain the Act.

SEMMES' NEW SHIP, THE SEA KING

The Peace Treaty with Germany Sanctioned in the Danish Parliament.

Pruits of the Allied Victory in Japan.

The Rate of Discount Reduced in London.

Suspension of a Paris Banking Bouse with Heavy Linbilities.

The steamably Moravian, from Liverpool at half-pas derry on the evening of the 11th inst., arrived at Port and, Me., at half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning. son on the 8th of November, reached the port of New

The news by the Moravian is five days later. Rougement de Lowenberg & Co., bankers in Paris, Bave suspended payment, with limblities amounting to from five to six hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The Paris Bourse on the 9th inst. was lower.

The British iron frigate Warrior dismantling at Ports to be thoroughly dismantled, everything being returned

to store and her machinery taken to pieces. On paying is concluded, and clears Captain Brooking of all blame.

Lord Wodehouse has been formally inaugurated as Lord M. Berrier, the distinguished French Advocate, is re ceiving great attention in London. A legel banquet given in his honor was a most brillfant affair.

Bombay letters of the 14th, and Calcutta of the 6th of October, fully confirm the disastrous effects of the great cyclone. Fuller accounts from Calcutta are expected in

The forepart of the steamship Jura has keeled over. and the afterpart remains fast and upright on the sands The ship Ocean Pearl, from New York for Tarragona

was totally wrecked on the 28th of October off the latter port. The crew and a large portion of the cargo were

pool on the evening of the 9th instant.

The steamship City of Washington, from New York. The steamship Scotia. from New York, arrived out on

canvass, at the rate of six knots an bour-ber machinery was disabled. Insurance premiums on her advance twenty per cent. She reached Southampton on the

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Lord Palmerston's Speech on a Home Settiement-England Not Dependent on the South for Her Supply of Cotton The new Lord Mayor of London was inaugurated on the Pab instant with the usual ceremonies, terminating with a grand banquet at Guildhall.

The leading members of the British Cabinet and other high dignitaries were present

Lord Palmerston, in an elequent speech, spoke cheeringly of European politics. As regards America, he

There is one dark spot in the picture which the affairs of the world present. That dark spot lies on the other ride of the Atientic. We grieve, and every man of right mind must grieve, that that bloody and disastrous war which broke out more than three years ago among the kundred nations of Northern America still rages—still lays waste the fertile plains of that contineat—still bedows with the blood of its people those forests and tracts of territory which cupit to be cultivated and become sources of weatth, pleasure and happiness to mankind. We may carpestly trust that human usture will not long permit that deadly and disastrous strife to continue—that the contending parties within some period mot remade, well find it much better to be reconside than to foot—and that those disputes which have bedweed that continuent with treaternal blood wall be settled by an americal accounting the strife was expected to be strended in this country with most disastrous results to manufactures. These alarms have been found groundless. At all events, out of evil may come some good, and I trust in future our sources of supply will be spread over a great portion of the globe, and that we shall no longer be dependent on any one country for tuaterials so exsential to the industry and prosperity of our own country.

The Seizure of the Florida.

REGARDS PRIVATERISMS BY ABBRICA.

The London Times' city article says:— Advices from New York, with regard to the mode in which the Washington government have received the news of the capture of the Confederate atsemer Florida, are awaited with the greatest interest by the mercantile as well as the political world. One reason for the importance attributed to these advices consiste in the inference that if the affair he not patiented or condened by Lencein's pour-ment, it will henceforth entirely extinguish any power on the part of the United States to attail by prienters the commerce of any nation with which they may be at war, since the proceedent will establish a claim to the right to pursue and destroy every nuch cease, whiches he had been convicted. On Saturday moraling Mr. Sheriff Dakin paid that the last vessel desiroyed by the Florida, before her capture at Babla, was the Mandarin, from Rio de Janeiro for Baltimore.

It is stated that the last vessel desiroyed by the Florida, before her capture at Babla, was the Mandarin, from Rio de Janeiro for Baltimore.

The Endline Prims on The Florida Affair.

The London Times says that the act was most flagrantly lawless, and presumes that the American government and its citizens will hasten to repudiate it; and that the New York Chamber of Commerce will scruple to forfeit its character by rewarding or justifying the crime ground the New York Chamber of Commerce will struct the converted as being in high health. His latter and the citizens will have some mispraving about it. It should be presented to the Home Secretary today (Monday) or tomorow. Here has been some difference of online, it is understood, among themselves as to the grounds on which the appeal should be made to rest, and that accounts for the delay in presenting the action for the commerce will account to the mode of the counted with the secretary today (Monday) or tomorow. Here has been some difference of online, it is understood, among themselves as to the grounds on which the appeal should be made The London Times city article says - Advices from

Fowers should enter a protect against it.

The London Telegraph thinks that the unlawful seizure of the Florida will cause unmitigated satisfaction in New, York, although at the expense of the loss of national

will speedily force European nations to interfere in the American difficulty for their own security. The London News has nothing to say about the matter and the London Star is ellent in regard to it.

The Lordon Shipping Gazette believes the steamer to which Captain Semmes and his men were transferred by the Laurel off Madeira was the Sea King, which recently

cleared from London for Bombay.

Armsing the Negro Slaves.

[From the London Times, Nov. 7.]

On the question which really appears to us the important one—the safety of puting arms into the hands of the slaves—there really seems to be no difference of opinion. Whatever might be the case if the mob of New York were instructed in military discipline and furnished with weapons of war, whatever danger might result to the government of Mr. Lincoln from putting arms into the hands of the citizens of Baitimore, the South has no reason to doubt that the sague will fight just at bracely in support of the cause of slavery, which is the cause of slavery, and that his fidelity may just as well be relied on in the one case as in the other. We do not expect that this union timate race, doomed first to be the cause of slavery, and that his fidelity may just as well be relied on in the one case as in the other. We do not expect that this union timate race, doomed first to be the cause of slavery, and that his fidelity may just as well be relied on in the one case as in the other. We do not expect that this union timate race, doomed first to be the cause of slavery, and that his fidelity may just as well be relied on in the one case as in the other. We do not expect that this union timate from white there is no reason whatever to think that the negro will be less faithful to those who manumit him as the price of his military service than he is to those who first make him free and then, as an unforcescen fruit of his freedom, send him forth to die for a boan the sweets of which he has never been allowed to taste. So far from wondering that this thing has been done now, we can only express our surprise that it has never been done from which he has never been allowed to taste. So far from wondering that this thing has been done now, we can only express our surprise that it has never been done from one of the surprise him to the temployment of the negro in tiself, as the shock to the rights of property which it involved. On this on

John Bright's Peace Plan Rejected.

[From the London Times, Nov. 7.]

True to the principle of non-intervention, Mr. Bright has issued a manifecto to the Americans, denouncing the "rebellion" of the Southern States, and urging the Northern States to select the President most determined to suppress it by force of arms, and, true to his own character as peacemaker between nations, he has denounced as the friends of social slavery and the enomies of political freedom all those of his own countrymen who desire a speedy and amicable settlement of this hideous quarrel.

of political freedom all those of his own countrymen who desire a speedy and amicable actilement of this hideous quarrel.

** Mr. Bright wishes more. He wishes to see the Union restored by the methods now in operation. He wishes to see Mr. Lincolo carrying fire and sword into every herbor, every city, every river, every valley, every homestend, where his authority is not acknowledged, till there shall be either peace or solitude, and till, if there be no "United States." there shall be nothing else in their place. Hecause many of us sbrink from so dreadul an extreme, and, seeing the atter hope-leseness and endlesaness of the struggle, wish to see a compromise that will at least stop bloodshed, Mr. Bright tells the Americans that it is not peace we desire, but the division of our rivist, the perpetuation of slavery and aristocratic usurpation.

It becomes and enimens. Mr. Bright is not qualified to represent those from whom he diliers upon aimost every question, and whom he dailers upon aimost every question, and whom he dailers upon aimost every question, and whom he daily shows that he cannot understand. We do not undertake to represent Mr. Bright. For example, we forbear from taxing him with what we ourselves believe to be the inevitable results of a federal friumph. We do not charge Mr. Bright with desiring to exterminate the Southern slaveholders, to make their cities ruinous heaps, their widows and orphans beggars in desolate places, and nobody left in those fair and once happy regions but a sprinking of negroes such as now live the lives of animals in our own West India colonies. We do not charge Mr. Bright upon his own showing. The wonderful image, overlaid with gold, and we know not how many cubits high, which he fell down and worshipped, has fallen to the ground and is broken to pieces. He wishes to see it once more onts legs, once more holding the globe one hand an a Victory, with outepress wings, on the other; once more with its foot on crowns and unitres, sceptress and chains. His disappointment is

The Danish Question.

Treaty of Peace, was taken on the 9th inst. The treaty member abstained from voting. Four were absent. All the deputies present from Schleswig and the Enclaver ceded by the treaty to Germany, voted against the

The bill was afterwards sent to the Upper House,

The debate on the nonvention and removal of the Capitol to Rome is still progressing in the Chamber of

Some of the speakers denounce the convention as a virtual renumeration of Rome, while others regard it as

leading to Some at no distant period. There has been great floods to Tuscany, and sousider able damage done to property, particularly to the rail

streets were flooded, the fields laid waste and the roads broken up. The damage done is enormous. But few

The Czarwitch of Russia was on a visit to Turin.

A new and more liberal law in favor of the press was being spoken of by the Spanish government.

A new loan of twenty-five millions of florias, at five per cent, to be issued at eighty-seven, is asneunced.

The details of the naval operations against Japan by

the combined Powers are published. Renceforward there is to be a free passage to the in land sea; and all ships passing through the Straits of The forts, which were, to a great extent, destroyed or guns to be mounted on them, and no new forts are to be

expedition, and to pay a ransom on account of the town of Simonasaki having been repaired. The total loss of the expedition was about ninety killed and wounded, of which sixty five fell to the Paylish.

THE CASE OF THE FLORIDA.

the, prisoner on his trial, prepared a memorial praying for mercy on the ground, in effect, if not in terms, that the crime of which he had been convicted might be fairly presumed to have been unpremediated, and the unforcesor result of a struggle; but the German Society, at a meeting they held in Finsbury one evening last week, declined to adopt it in that shape, and at the suggestion of their solicitor they agreed to prepare one embodying their own views. In the meantime most scruppious care has been taken by the Governor of Newgute, and by the officers under him, to conceal from the doomed man the efforts that are being made in that quarter to save his life, lest the knowledge of them might divert his mind from the preparation for death. Mr. Beard, the solicitor for the defence, also declares that, in the interviews he has had with him since his conviction, he has carefully avoided for the same reason making any reference to such over-Report of Her Capture by the Paymaster of the Privateer.

Conflicting Estimates of the Number of Killed and Wounded.

Reported Death of a United States Naval Officer on Board the Florida,

Captain C. M. Merris, of the rebel navy, inte comander of the privateer Fierida, and Paymester R Tayconclusive, and that they saw no reason to doubt the propriety of the verdict.

The prisoner, since his conviction, has been repeatedly invited to give some reasonable explanation how be became possessed of the property that was stolen from Mr. Briggs, on the night of the murder, and the possession of which formed such eggent evidence in support of the charge against him; but he has evaded doing so, and expresses himself unable to say more than that he bought it. He has, however, made a very supportant admission in reference to the evidence given by Matthews, the cabman, as to his having purchased a hat for him at Mr. Waiker's, which is that Matthews really did purchase a hat for him, but he appears utterly unable to give any account of what has become of that hat, and the only micronec that can be drawn is that the hat so purchased was the one found in the railway carriage. lor, paymaster of the vessel, reached Souther England, on the 5th of November, from Babia, Brazil,

Report of the Rebel Officers.

[Southampton (Nov. 5) correspondence of London Times]
An interview since held with Mr. Paymaster Taylor,
at Kelway 5 hotel, supplemented by information received
from Bahla, enables me to furnish you with the following
particulars connected with the capture of the Florida by
the federal steamer-of-war Wachusetts of which a tolegraphic announcement has been received via Lisbon.

from Bahla, enables ine to furnish you with the following particulars connected with the capture of the Florida by the federal steamer-of-war Wachusetts of which a telegraphic announcement has been received via Lisben.

IN FORT AND BOARDED.

It appears that the Florida arrived at Bahla at nine P. M. on the 4th of October, having put in at that port for a supply of stores and coals, and to effect some slight repairs in ber machinery. Soon after she had anchored in the outer harbor a boat went alongside and demanded the name of the vessel. The answer was given, "The Confederate States steamer Florida," and a person in the boat called out, "This boat is from her Britannic Majesty's steamer Curlew." The next morning it was found that noither the Curlew nor any other British steamer-of war was at the port, and the officers of the Florida came to the opinion that the boat must have been sent from the federal steamer Wachusett, which was lying in the harbor.

On the morning of the 5th the Florida was visited by a Brazilian naval officer, to whom Captain Morris stated his requirements, and the officer told the Captain that he would early his message to the Governor of the province, but until an answer was received from that official the Florida must not communicate with the sbore.

At twelve o'clock at noon a letter from the Governor was received by Captain Morris, informing him that he was then ready to receive him. The Captain immediately went on shore and had an interview with the Governor, who informed him that he would be allowed forty-eight bours to get in stores and coals, and that should the repairs require a longer time he would grant an extension for that purpose. The Governor was very urgent in his requires the Governor was very urgent in his requires the Governor was very urgent in his requires the forminal should be repaired and the wachusett, who here were an advanced on the part of the Florida. An admiral of the Brazilian navy was present during the interview, and when Captain Morris gove the Brazilian o

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central, 51½ a 52½ discount; Erie, 39 a 41.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Sales for four days, 50,000 bales; including 22,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was buoyant, at an advance of ½d, a 1d, per pound.

TRADS REPORT.

The Manchester market was firmer, but quiet.

LIVERPOOL BIRADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is generally quiet, but steady. Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report:—Flour quiet and steady. Wheatsteady. Corn quiet and easier.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market was fint. Messre. Bigland, Aytha & Co., Waketield, Nash & Co., and others, report:—Beef heavy and declining. Pork has a downward tendency. Bacon steady. Liverpool. FrodVISM Market.

Asbes quiet and steady. Sugar unward. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice steady. Linseed oil steady. Rosin dull. Spirite turpentine inactive at 58s. a 59s. Petroleum steady at 1s. 10½d. a 1s. 11d per gallo.

LONDON MARKETS.

Headstuffs firm. Corn casier. Sugar advancing. Coffee firm. Tellow firmer.

THE LAYEST MARKETS.

Collec firm. Tea steady. Rice firm. Tailow firmer.

THE LAYEST MAIRETS.
LAYERTON, Nov. 11, 1864.

Cotton.—The sales of the week reach 12,000 bales, including 18,500 to speculators and 10,000 to exporters. The market has been buoyant, with an advance on the week of 1d, ber lb. on American, and 1d. a 3d on other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) were 13,000 bales, the market closing with an advancing rendency at the following authorized quotations:

Pair Middling.

Orleans. 2044. 244.d.

Mobile. 26d 244.d.

Uplands. 244.d. boat then left.

A CHALLENGE PROM THE WACHUSETT.
On the morning of the 6th a Mr. De Vidiky went on board the Florida, having received a letter from the littled States (onall, enclosing one to Captain Morris, Mr. De Vidiky read to the captain his letter from the Consul, requesting him to deliver the enclosed challenge to Captain Morris, and offering to use his influence with the Hrazilian government to have the Florida fitted out the Hrazilian government to have the Florida fitted out quickly if he would accept the challenge to go out and light the Wachusett.

The letter to Captain Morris was improperly directed as before, and that gentleman declined to receive it, but told Mr. De Vidiky to say that he had come to Bahla for a special purpose, which being accomplished, he should leave again—that he should neither seek nor avoid a content with the Wachusett, but should he meet her he would try to destroy her.

The Arrest of the Supposed Pirate at SAMP ASSESSED THE CONTROL OF VIOLE

THE ATTACK BY THE WACHUSETT AND SURRENDER.
One of the six men who subsequently swam ashore THE ATTACK BY THE WACHUSETT AND SURRENDER.
One of the six men who subsequently swam ashore
stated that about a quarter-past three o'clock A. M. on
the 7th, Acting Master F. T. Hunter, Jr., being in charge
of the deck, the Wachusett left her anchorage, and,
taking advantage of the darkness, secred for the Fioritia,
from whom she could not be seen until she was close to
her. She was hailed by Acting Master Hunter, who received no answer, and he consequently calles all bands
to quarters.

Before the officers and crew could all get on deck the
Wachusett struck the Florida on the starbeard quarter,
cutting her rail down to the deck and carrying away her
mizzenmast.

From the Toronto.

[From the Toronto Globe, November 21.]

Some few days ago Mr. McNab, County Attorney, received information to the effect that a person who answered the description of, and was supposed to be, Captain Bell, was stopping in Guelph. It will be remembered that this Captain Bell was one of the leading spirits in the recent piratical acts on lake Erie. Mr. McNab being convinced that his information was of a reliable character, proceeded at once to act upon it. Accordingly, on Saturday morning tast, he called into requisition the services of County Directive Lambert, whom he instructed to proceed immediately to Guelph, and act in the matter. Armes with the proper authority Lambert started from leare on Saturday morning, and on arriving at Guelph made known his mission to the authorities there, who altorded him every assistance. After making sundry inquiries, to be sure that he was on the right track, he went to the place at which the person he was in search of was stopping, and at once arrested bim. The person offered no resistance, but simply informed the detective that he was not the minn, and that he knew nothing winterer about the crimes with which he was charged. Lambert, however, considered that the information he had received was sufficient to justify his holding the prisoner in custody, and told him that, in compliance with the warrant in his possession, he must come to Toronto with him. The prisoner accordingly came along, and arrived on Faturday evening, and was at once taken to the jaid.

He persists that he is not Captain Bell, and even says Wachusett struck the Florida on the starboard quarter, cutting ber rail down to the deck and carrying away her mizzenmast.

At the same time the Wachusett poured a volley of musketry and a charge of canister from her torecastle pivot gan upon the Florida's decks. The Wachusett then backed off and demanded a surrender, to which Lieutenant Porter declined to accede.

The Wachusett fired again and again, which was returned by the officers and crew of the Florida. Another demand was made to surrender, and Lieutenant Porter answered, 'I will surrender conditionally.' The Wachusett then ceased firing, and the commander called out for Capitain Morris to come on board her. Lieutenant Borter answered that he was on shore, but that he, as commanding officer, would come as soon as he could get a boar ready. A number of armed boats were then sent from the Wachusett to take possession of the Florida.

As soon as Lieutenant Porter was heard to say that he would surrender, fifteen of the Florida's crew jumped overboard to escape capture, of whom only its succeeded in reacting the shore, the other nine, it is alleged, being shot in the water by men on the forecastle and in the boats of the Wachusett. Mr. Hunter was wounded, and a number of men killed.

The Wachusett then made fast a haweer to the fee-mast of the Florida, and, after slipping her cable, towed her out to sea.

While this was being done a boat from the Brazilian against went alongside the Wachusett, and ordered her return to her anchoring ground, and a reply was given cling the boat to keep off, as she was about to go back ther anchorage.

CAPTAIN MORRIS A LITTLE SURPRISED.

Captain MORRIS A LITTLE SURPRISED.

Captain Morris was sleeping ashore, at a hotel overlooking the water, and when called up by persons at the hotel, who suspected that something wrong was going on by hearing the report of guns, he got down just in time to make out what in the darkness appeared to be the vessels steaming out of the harbor.

On the 12th ult the Wachasett, with the Florida in tow, passed within sight of Feanmbuco.

Mr. De Vidiky wrote a letter to Captain Morris on the 7th, expressing his regret at having accepted the mission from the American Consul, whom he could not find on his return from the Florida to hand him back the letters, and stating that after what had transpired be believed the challenge had not been made in good faith.

COMDITION OF THE PRIVATEER.

CONDITION OF THE PRIVATEER.

The Florida had only twenty-five tons of coal dust of board at the time of her capture. The machinery to be repaired-viz, the pipe of her donkey engine and frewater condenser—is still on shore at the Brazilian arrace.

liberty.

The other twelve officers and firty eight men were either captured, killed or wounded. The names of twelve officers are First Lieutenant Thomas R. Porter, Second Lieutenant S. G. Stone, Past Assistant Surgeon S. J. Charlton, Chief Engineer W. S. Thompson, Acting Masters R. S. Floyd, G. D. Bryan and T. T. Houter, Jr., Assistant Surgeon Thomas Fmory, Midshipman G. T. Sinciair, Jr., First Assistant Engineer W. Ahero, Second Assistant Engineer J. Brown, and Captain's Clerk W. D. Hough.

THE OFFICERS SAVED.

The five officers who are free are Captain C. M. Morris, Paymaster R. Taylor, Third Lieutenant S. Barron, Jr., Midshipman J. H. Dyke and Mastor's Mate J. B. King. Of these the first two have arrived in the Magdalena, and the others, with the seventy-one of the crow, are coming bome passengers in a sating chip, to leave Bahia for London about the 15th of October. The American Consul, Mr. Wilson, went away in the Wachusett, leaving no one in charge of his consulate at Hania. All business with the States was consequently interropted. The indignation of the Brazilians at the conduct pursued towards the Fortist was very integret. THE FRELING IN BARIA.

chants at Bahia had signed a document, and forwarded it to the Chamber of Commerce at New York, requesting them to withhold any judgment on the subject until they have full and correct accounts of the outrage.

A CONTRADICTION OF THE LOSSES.
Captain Morris proceeds to I ondon by to-neight's mail train, and Mr. Taylor follows in the moreing. Those goutlemen wish it to be stated that the reports in some of the Brazilian papers of the deaths of certain officers of the Florida are untrue, and calculated to give noncoassary alarm to their friends and relatives.

In the meantimes the noise of the firing had aroused the attention of the officer commanding the Brazilian flagship from a lanuaria, close to which the Florida had anchored, who sent a beat a charge of a Heatenant to the Wachusett to order that fighting in the neutral port should coase. The federal captain replied that the order should be respected, and that there should be no more firing. The struggle, however, still continued on board.

In the meantime a hawsar had been passed from the bows of the Florida to the Wachusett, and that vessed having by this time a full head of steam on, proceeded to tow her "prize" to sea from under the grass both of the Brazilian flagship and the harbor forts, from which she was fired on as she stood out.

The Bonna Januaria is a salling ship, and porsult in her was useless; but steam was at once got up in a small steamer of the Brazilian havy, the only one at hand, and the Brazilian dantifical went on beard with his staff and followed the Wachusett and Florida; but the latter being by this time under steam also, pursuit was uscless, and was soon given up.

Mr. Wilson the Forlied States Consent at this port had

by this time under steam are, pursuit was the port, had was soon given up.

Mr. Wisson, the United States Conent at this port, had slept on board the federal ship, and, of course, proceeded to see in ber. His exceptative was at once withdrawn by the President of the province.

It appears that the immediate cause of this violation of neutrality was the temptation of the reward of \$500,000 offered for the capture of the Fiorida by the New York Chamber of Commerce. I am, air, your obedient servant, ent servant, London, Nov. 6, 1864.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The City Enrolment-The Quota of New Vork to be Corrected-Instructions to

We published yesterday the important fact that Promour, expressing the desire of the government that more careful examination should be made in towns and reaching correct quotas for a future draft. This is very significant as well as important suggestion, for i that of the last eprolment, preparatory to the draft for no order, arrangement or system about it except to coro everybody-the balt, the lame, the bind, the aged,

This want of a proper system on the part of the gov ernment officials was not confined to this city alone, but that when the draft was made few sound, able-bodied men of the draft itself, it yielding less than one hundred and twenty-five thousand of the baif million called for.

cers in this city that our own quota was made so enorless action that the Provost Marshal desires shall be withstanding the Supervisors' committee have filled only city or town where the quota has been filled. If it por Seymour. Assistant Provost Marshal Coperal Hays bat received his instructions in reference thereto, and was yes Committee, which is expected to co-operate with him. in the especity and good judgment of its chairman, and we shall feel perfectly confident that whatever is done in this matter, under such anspices, will be well suspicion of unfair usage so generally prevalent among Seymour and to the War Department.

This presents another inceptive to all liable to be forthwith through the Supervisors' Volunteering Committee. Mr. Blunt furnishes now about all who make riotic citizens who, from age or disability, were represented in the army by paying the price of a man. tive But also few such patriots we learn have yet kept open to accommodate all such, and we would suggest that when Mr. Blunt closes them a list of the names of such as have thus patriotically stepped forward to aid the great cause-a kind of roll of honor, which will be more glorious than any honor of knighthood since

The Seventy-Sinth (Highland) Regi-

National Suard regiments. After a three years' campaign at the war they have covered themselves with giory. A number of the men desire to be enrolled under the command of such a man as Colonel David Morrison,

Colonel Di Cesnola's Military Institute A military institute is about being started in this city ander charge of Colonel Di Cesnola, formerly is com mand of the Fourth New York cavalry. Here all the branches of military education will be taught. Under the able control of Colonel Di Cesnola there is every prospect of its entire success. This gentleman hunorably served a three years' campaign with the Fourth New York cavary, until they were mustered out of service, their term of enlistment having expired.

The Sixty-Ninth Regiment, N. G. Thursday afternoon next, at half-past four o'clock, at

The Sixtleth Massachusetts at Home. The Sixueth Massachusetts regiment arrived here this

Personal Intelligence. Baron Max von Alvensieben, Lieutenant of the Royal Pressian Army, now in the United States service, sent over by the Prussian government to observe our war, it stopping to the city, at the Metropolitau Hotel. He is a young and a very intelligent officer. The Baron has been

morning from Washington, having served out their term of one hundred days.

Italian war, and fought in many battles in the Union armies. He was several times wounded, once at the The Baron is a very warm friend of our country, and thinks very highly of the free institutions of the great republic. His family in Prusela is among the most in

quential in that country. resterday, and is stopping for the present at the Astor House. It is proper to say that his presence here is connected with nothing political, this being merely one of the occasional visits which he is accustomed to make to the metropolis. Governor Curtic was entertained last night by a few friends at Deimonico's, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. He will visit the Produce

Exchange to day at one o'clock.

Brigadier General Thomas W. Sweeney arrived in this city several days since. The General has participated conspicuously in all the great campaigns of the West, commencing in Missouri. In Mexico he lost an arm, and in Sherman's late campaign in Georgia be came very near from his tast wound, and will resolu General Sherman's army when it breaks through and reappears upon the SHERMAN.

Sherman's Advance Into the Heart of the Rebellion.

A Panic Existing at the South.

Sherman's Army Within Thirty Miles of Macon on the 19th Inst.

He is New Doubtless in Pessessien of the City,

Sherman Within Thirty Miles of Macon. Washington, Nov. 22, 1864.

concession of the place. He has thus far met with but little opposition, and his campaign is progressing with all the success that could be desired.

The Panic Produced by Sherman's Movement.

(From the Washington Republican, Nov. 21.1 Reports from Richmond are to the effect that General

A despatch from General Rawlings, at General Grant's beadquarters, City foint, giving the substance of news

We can assure the rebeis of Richmond and elsewhere that what they have already discovered of Sherman's movements, and which so alarms them, is not the half of what they will soon discover if they have not done

The Press Despatch.

Nearly two weeks have claused since direct informalater than that contained in the Richmond papers of last the proper authority at Washington of his plans, which. judging by the rebel accounts, have thus far been carried nto effect with a bright promise of success throughout

Sherman's Forces and Plan-Where
Will He Strike?
(Correspondence Chicago Tribune, Nov. 18, 1864.
The plan of moving through Georgia originated with General therman, and no one eise; and having matured it, he submitted it to the Scoretary of War, who approved it bygiving the General unifinited powers in the premises. He takes with him the following forces—Fourteenth corps, Fitesenth corps, Seventeenth corps, Tentiebt corps, eight thousand cavalry and one hundred and twenty-five pieces of artillery, making a total of fity thousand to sixty thousand men.

His force is amply sufficient for any purpose. The rebets have about three thousand men at Savannah, and about the same number at Charleston, bestdes militia, who are of little value; and there are no others to meethim without weakening Los, as Hood could not overtake him if he were to try to do so, and beside, that individual has enough to do to take eare of himself, with Thomas watching him.

Sherman will move to the eastward, in two columns; one will go by way of Macon, and the other direct to Augusta, and a concentration will be effected at the latter place, and their future movements will be determined upon, as oxigencles may domand.

There are three points, at one of which he will strike—

nd—(harleston can be out off by moving down the

Second—Charleston can be out on by moving upwar railroad to Branchville, twenty or thirty miles to the west; and it is highly probable that will be Sherman's

west; and it is highly probable that will be Sherman's line of march.

3. Beaufort is already in our possession. We have an abundance of shipping, and supplies there, and our men will need the latter, after their long march, and therefore it is highly probable that Beaufort will be the new base of General Shorman.

**Veverthelese, circumstances may intervene to change the potney todicated above, but I believe that the general now intends to reade Beaufort, but not until he has completely legisted both Savannah and Charleston.

The present movement will be productive of the most important results. Both Macon and Augusta are manufacturing towns. In one of his speeches, during his late tour, Jeff, Itavis declared that the latter place alons supplied powers enough for the whole confederacy. But it is in respect to emmunications that the greatest advantages are to be derived. The army of Hood will be completely isolated, his army will be as thoroughly separated from that of Lee as are the forces west of the Mischelph river. Savannah will be no longer valuable as a blockade running port. Charleston will be cut of, and Sherman's army of diffying thousand men will be free to act as circumstances demand, and will be on the seasonst, ready for embarkation at a moment's notice, so that they can be used with Grant or Sheridan, as may be moved through central South and North Carolina, utterly annihilating every railroad by the way, and thus making Virginia the grave of the rebellion.

Can Sherman subsist Undoubtedly be can. There are two articles in the South in abundance—corn and sweet potatoes; and he takes with him any amount of hard tack and several thousand cattle. His men will tive better than when in camp.

NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

The Retreat of Price—The Rebels Driven
Entirely South of the Arkamsas.

Hadduarine, Army of the Borone,
Carr Arkansas, Nov. 8,
Vis Fort Scott, Nov. 15, 1864.

Via Fort Scott, Nov. 16, 1864.)

We have just concluded the pursuit of Price, whose rearguard crossed the Arkansas river under fire of our guns. He left another of his guns and his own carrage, which, with other arms and equipments, have fallen into our hands. We are now rid of twenty or thirty thousand balf starved bosh whockers and half starved ragsbonds, who I hope may never raturn to disturb the peaceful inhabitants north of the Arkansas river. He is also beyond our posts of Fayetteville, Fort Smith and Fort Gibson, which are now safe.

3. R. CURTIS, Major General.

Naval Activity on the James.

(From the Alexandria, Va., State Journal.)

Yesterday (Friday) morning the iron-clads previously stationed at Fortress Manne, moved up the James river to Dutch Gap, and the indications were very strong of a heavy movement being in operation. We may, therefore, look for very startling news from that quarter by the arrival of the steamer to-morrow, and who can doubt that it will be of a most favorable character.

Mavements of General Grant. Ganeral Grant missed the morning train for Washing ton, and while walking along Chestnut street was recog-nized by a soldier. A crowd immediately collected, and the General took refuge in the Mayor's office. The cheer-

ing was most enthusiastic. He left in the noon train for More Trouble on the Northern Border. BOLD REES. BAID AT ROUSE'S POINT.

Boston, Nov. 22, 1864. A gang of rebel raiders on horseback are reported to ave made their appearance at Rouse's Point on Sunday night. On being challenged they fired on the picket guard. Their are was promptly returned, and one of bem fell from his saddle. The raiders immediately fled, taking the wounded man with them.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—The body of an unknown man, about 35 years of age, five feet six inches in height, light complexion, dark hair, and dressed in a soldier's uniform, was found floating in the dock foot of Charles street, North river. An external examination showed that be had a bruise on the forehead, which, however, might